

WEATHER
Fair Tonight
and Thursday

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Today's Silver
Quotation, 52 1-8

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TONOPAH, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1911.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED ONE-THIRD

SEVERAL DECISIONS HANDLED DOWN IN SUPERIOR COURT

MOTION TO DISMISS INDICT- MENTS AGAINST FRANK GOLDEN DENIED.

Judge Averill has handed down several decisions in the last few days which have been as follows:

In the case of the state of Nevada vs. Frank Golden, a supplementary motion was made to dismiss two indictments against defendant and the judge ruled in favor of the state.

In the case of Julius Fensterwald vs. the Homestake Bullfrog Mining & Milling company, in which the plaintiff asked to have a mortgage set aside and \$5000 which was owed to plaintiff made a first lien, the decision was in favor of defendant.

In the case of Robert H. Gardner et al. vs. Samuel F. Mount et al., ruling was in favor of plaintiff. This suit was over patented mining claims, Mount claiming the ground on the strength of having performed work and paying tax.

MORMON FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATED BY UTAHANS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 26. All Utah celebrated the 64th anniversary of the arrival of the first band of Mormon pioneers within sight of the Salt Lake valley Monday. Business was suspended and exercises held in every community.

LAND RICH IN IN GOLD MAY BE OPENED SOON

CONTENTS ON PATENTED LAND OF RAILROAD MAY BREAK DOWN THE BARRIER.

An intimation that makes it apparent that contests on the patents of the Southern Pacific company for lands known to be mineral, in Washoe county, are approaching decision by the federal authorities, was received by Colonel W. S. Prosser yesterday relating to his claim in Tallapoosa. The information came in a letter from an agent of the department of justice in Denver and stated that the matter had been turned over to that office for attention.

This step is regarded as the final of a number of moves customary in such matters. The claim of improper issuance of patent has been made long ago and has passed through numerous agencies of the general land office, until now, in the department of justice, it promised speedy settlement.

It is thought that the Tallapoosa lands will be decided first, although there are a number of other contests instituted by J. Aaron Ingalls and others that have been pending a long time. It is understood that in Tallapoosa the railroad company is withdrawing active opposition.

Should the contests on these patented lands be settled favorably to the present claimants, another energetic boost will be given the mining industry in Washoe county. The richness of ore deposits in certain parts of Olinghouse and in Tallapoosa has long been a subject of mysterious prediction and there is good reason to believe the canceling of these patents and the throwing of the lands open to location as mineral lands, will result in some astounding revelation.—Reno Journal.

SNOWFALL REPORTED.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 26.—Four inches of snow fell on Pike's Peak last night.

Sweeping Victory Won By the Nevada Railroad Commission

EXPOSITION SITE IS CHOSEN IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The site of the Panama-Pacific exposition was settled yesterday, the result being a compromise. Industrial buildings and temporary structures go to Harbor View, near the entrance of the harbor, which will be illuminated.

A permanent yachting and boating cove also was made there.

All permanent buildings will be placed in Golden Gate park, excepting the enormous convention hall, which will be located at the civic center of the city, Van Ness avenue and Market street. Other permanent improvements will be the beautification of the whole waterfront from the Cliff House to the ferries. Boulevards will connect the parks, and part of the fair will be inside Lincoln park, overlooking Golden Gate. The decision was unanimous.

SCOUT CRUISER ARRIVES.

CAPE HAYTIE, July 26.—The cruiser Chester has arrived to protect American interests. General Lo Conte, commander in chief for one wing of the revolutionists, guaranteed to maintain order.

OFFICERS HURT IN MINE RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA

CONSTABLES, COUNTY DETECT- IVES AND SCORE OF MEN SEVERELY INJURED.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—In a riot yesterday between miners of the Mansfield mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company at Glendale, an isolated portion of Allegheny county, three constables, two county detectives and a score of miners were injured, several fatally.

Fourteen men and one woman have been arrested. All were held in \$1000 bail on a charge of rioting.

Three of the injured are suffering from bullet wounds. The others were either stabbed, stoned or beaten with clubs.

A factional dispute, an outgrowth of election trouble among the officers of district No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, has been in progress at Glendale. Yesterday three constables arrested a miner who had almost beaten another to death. The news of the arrest spread rapidly. When coming from Glendale through an isolated country to Heidelberg the officers were attacked. They fired into the mob but were soon stretched out unconscious by a bullet or club.

During the fight two county detectives arrived. One of these dropped with his face crushed from a huge stone, while Detective Inskipt sustained a fractured skull.

The prisoner, a foreigner, was shot through the head by the man who tried to rescue him.

FIRE AT SEDRO WOOLEY.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 26.—Fire which started from an explosion in a hardware store last night swept the two main business blocks of Sedro Wooley, 35 miles south, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000.

The Daily Bonanza reaches the people.

If California Jobbers Expect to Handle Nevada Trade In the Future They Will Have to Establish Houses In This State and Contribute to Our Revenue.

By J. F. SHAUGHNESSY OF THE

NEVADA RAILROAD COMMISSION. By the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission in what is known as the Reno Rate case, the people of the state of Nevada and Eastern California will receive reductions in commodity rates which are quite substantial. On the basis of the case as made, reductions are ordered which will not only be effective to main-line points on the Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and San Pedro railways in Nevada, but to points in California as well.

The new rate adjustment will permit Nevada to become an independent trade and commercial state, instead of being forced to depend upon San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles as in the past.

With a stock sufficient to meet reasonable demands, our merchants can in the future be assured of the opportunity to distribute goods of eastern origin to the people of the state of Nevada at reasonable prices without the necessity of paying tribute to the Pacific coast jobbers.

The activities of the San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles jobbers in the future trade of Nevada on goods of eastern origin will be small, indeed, unless they see fit to establish branch houses in our state and become taxpayers and employees of our labor.

The decision means much for the

future welfare and development of the state and is the beginning of a new era of prosperity for our people. The effect thereof can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, but five years hence should see Nevada with a population of 250,000 or 300,000 people.

Regarding the future rate application the commission holds that San Francisco and other coast terminals are entitled, by reason of ocean competition, to a better rate from St. Louis and all territory east to and including New York than are the intermediate points, but the adjustment is such that Reno, Las Vegas and other intermediate points will be at "only a slight disadvantage." For example, where the rate on a given article from all eastern defined territory to San Francisco is a blanket of \$1 per cwt, the rate from Kansas City or other Missouri river points to any main line Nevada point must not exceed \$1. The Pacific Coast terminal rate, while from Chicago it must not exceed \$1.07, Pittsburg territory \$1.15 and New York territory \$1.25.

In view of all the circumstances I consider the reductions reasonably moderate and there should therefore be no hesitation on the part of the railroads in complying with the other order promptly.

ASQUITH IS HOOTED DOWN WHILE TRYING TO SPEAK

LONDON, July 26.—The last act of the parliamentary revolution was ushered in yesterday with a revolutionary scene. For the first time in its history the house of commons refused to listen to a speech by the prime minister. For the first time in history the speaker was compelled to invoke a rule which empowers him "in case of grave disorder" to declare the sitting adjourned on his own responsibility.

When the commons reassembled the speaker took opportunity to remind members of a standing order under which he certainly would suspend the rules of the session if the event of renewed disorders. Asquith was cheered on entering the chamber, and whatever is the result of the debate, it is certain the government will not send the veto bill back to the house of lords until positive of its passage, either by the present membership or with the help of newly created peers.

No such hostile passions have been given free rein in the chamber which traditionally carries on its debates with chivalrous courtesy, since the stormy days of the Gladstone home-rule bill. Probably there has been no such passage in congress in the United States since the reconstruction era. During three-quarters of an hour Asquith arose at short intervals and read a sentence or two from his manuscript, only to be overwhelmed by jeers, hootings and cries, among which "traitor" was most frequent, but with "Redmond," "Patrick Ford" and "American dollars" often distinguishable.

Again and again the prime minister tried to speak, but his voice was drowned. Finally his mouth hardened, and he glared at his tormentors like a lion at bay, an impressive figure with straight-cut features, gashed with anger. He closed his manuscript and cried: "I am not going to degrade myself. I shall simply state the conclusion at which the government has arrived."

MANY LOCATIONS FILED ON NYE COUNTY SALT MARSH

The potash discoveries in Railroad valley has awakened quite a bit of interest in salt marshes in Nevada, and before long probably all these deposits will be prospected. The recorder's office has received in the last few days about 30 locations of this nature made near Cirac, in this county. On the locations appear the names of some very prominent Goldfield operators. While it is not stated that these locations are for potash it is generally accepted that they are. If commercial bodies of this mineral

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McManigal said he knew he was followed by Burns' detectives who sometimes were almost close enough for him to touch, before he was arrested on the dynamiting charge.

"I was afraid to go to them," he said, "and they were afraid to come to me." He gave no explanation of his statement.

"I could break that fellow in two," said McManigal, angrily, when speaking of his uncle, George Behm. "He can parade outside now, but my time is coming. When he came here to see me he said he wanted to save my life. I told him he really wanted to hide me, but that little Mac—that's me—had hidden himself in the best place. I know I am the most important witness in the case—I have been next to the pay wagon. I expect to be punished but I'll take that punishment like a man."

Referring to his physical condition, McManigal said he weighed practically the same as when he

MORE BODIES ARE RECOVERED FROM WRECK OF MAINE

HAVANA, July 26.—The remains of three or four more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Maine. They consisted of bones, most of them fractured and piled in a heap. Some showed the action of fire. All were found near the place where other remains were recently discovered, including the ward room and officers' quarters, is still impossible because of mud, which probably will be washed out in the next few days. The cofferdam is now dry.

There is fairly good reason to hope that the main bulkhead, at which point the hull apparently was severed, retains sufficient strength to justify the expectation that the after section of the ship may be floated. Forward of this point the destruction was so complete that the derricks and other superstructures are being erected to remove the masses of metal as fast as they are dissected by dynamite blasts.

M'MANIGAL NOT WASTING AWAY IN CONFINEMENT

NOT WORRYING HIMSELF SICK IN PRISON BECAUSE OF HIS CONFESSION.

LOS ANGELES, July 26.—To prove that he was not wasting away because of worry over the outcome of his alleged confession in the McNamara dynamiting cases, Orrie McManigal called newspaper men into the county jail yesterday and showed by a missing button from the band of his trousers that he was not losing grit.

McManigal had read in the papers allegations that he was extremely nervous and on the verge of a mental breakdown. He admitted being worried about his wife, who is now in a hospital stricken with nervous prostration, but aside from that declared himself perfectly contented.

McManigal drifted into talk of his past life, telling of a fall from a wagon when about 9 years of age. A jug he held was broken when he fell and his face and scalp were badly cut by the jagged fragments, while a wheel of the wagon passed over his head. A trepanning operation was necessary, he said, and 37 stitches were made to close the cuts.

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DETECTIVES ARE ON TRIAL IN PENNSYLVANIA

ACCUSED OF SENDING BLACK- HAND LETTERS TO MULTI- MILLIONAIRE.

ERIE, Pa., July 26.—The government concluded and the defense opened its case yesterday in the trial of Gilbert E. Perkins of Pittsburgh and Charles Frankel of Philadelphia, detectives charged with sending Black-Hand letters to the family of Charles H. Strong, multimillionaire, in connection with the destruction of the mansion of the late Congressman Scott, father-in-law of Mr. Strong.

Frankel, who is manager for Perkins at Philadelphia, and who, the government alleges, is the author of the Black-Hand letters, was the principal witness.

He made a general denial of the charges.

The sensation of the day came when Attorney W. H. S. Thompson, for the defense, made his opening address. He said he proposed to show that the defendants were in no way connected with the crime and that the author of the letters was in the court room, and in this connection, mentioned Thos. J. Dempsey, manager of a detective agency, who is charged with having sent a Black-Hand letter to General Charles Miller, millionaire oil man of Franklin, demanding \$25,000.

The alleged evidence against Detective Dempsey in the Miller case was secured by the Perkins firm. Attorney Thompson said they would show that a conspiracy existed between Dempsey and Charles H. Miller.

WOLGAST SUED BY ANGRY FATHER OF YOUNG GIRL

SERIOUS CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAINST FIGHTER INVOLVING A YOUNG GIRL.

CADILLAC, Mich., July 26.—Suit for \$10,000 was yesterday started against Ad Wolgast, the lightweight pugilistic champion by the father of Florence Busch, a 15-year-old farmer girl. A serious criminal allegation is made against Wolgast.

After the summons was served on him Wolgast characterized the action as a holdup and claimed the charge unfounded.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR FEEBLE MINDED BEING DESTROYED

WICHITA, Kan., July 26.—Word reached Wichita late last night from Winfield that the state hospital for the feeble-minded is on fire and the entire institution seems to be doomed. No particulars have been yet learned, except that the three main buildings are blazing.

Late reports from the scene of yesterday said that the main building of the asylum is already burned to the ground. The institution is two miles outside the city limits and telephone communication was destroyed with the burned building.

Late reports from the scene of the fire at Winfield, say that the fire is practically under control. No lives were lost, but one main building was destroyed.

arrived here. He declared that he weighed 175 pounds, which he considered very good for a man five feet five and a half inches tall and 37 years old.

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